MEN YORK HERRALD MONTHER AMERICAN UNION

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The gold market was strong and active during the past week and an advance of about three per cent was extablished, the extreme range having been from 134% on Monday to 138% on Saturday, with the closing transactions after the adjournment of the board at 138%, which price was bid. The reaction from 133% has been more rapid than was generally expected, and several causes have combined to stimulate it. In the first instance, speculation in the gold room had unduly de-pressed the premium, and the "short" interest created was very heavy. The buils took advantage of the latter feature and formed a combination to turn the tide against the bears, which they fully succeeded in doing. Then the anti-contraction bill came up in the Senate, and the gold speculators being by this time nearly all buils used it as an argument to favor of a higher price for gold. They construed it as being the first step towards fresh inflation and as post-poning for an indefinite period all further attempts to eturn to specie payments, seither of which interpretaions is correct. It by no means follows that because Congress votes to keep the volume of the currency ing notes; but, on the contrary, the suspension of contraction is likely to appease the clamor for inflation. Seither is it probable that the bill in question, supposing it to become a law, as we trust it may, will delay the return to specie payments on a sound basis. Under Mr. McCulloch's policy of contraction the finances of the country were in danger of break-ing down altogether and a premature resumpof specio payments is to be carefully ed against, for in this country it would involve even greater disasters and worse evils than those which afflicted Great Britain between the defeat of Napoleon Waterloo and the resumption of specie payments in ince in gold was stimulated by the knowledge that he Reconstruction Committee had agreed to a bill which is expected will be laid before the House of Represenatives to-morrow, and which entirely sweeps away dvil government in the Southern States, and while onferring absolute power upon the General of the army akes it unlawful for the President to interfere with the execution of the act. This is certainly a disturbing sause, and if gold should rise higher in consequence it uld not be surprising, for nothing more inimical to the interests of the country at large could be devised.

The Sub-Treasury paid out during the week
\$3,091,000 in coin on account of the January aterest and \$2,353,250 in redemption of the principal of the bonds of 1847, while it received \$1,636,539 from stoms. The flow of specie to Europe continues, the hipments from the port for the week having aggregated not far from three millions. The fact that the Treasury has given notice to the holders of bonds of 1847 that if

quence the interest which might be made upon the difference between 71 and 103 would be lost to the holders of the bonds of 1847, who refuse to part with them ecause the interest payments are to be continued. The daily range of gold during the week is thus

bey do not present them for redemption before the lat waived the right of present payment thereof and that the interest will be continued as usual, is hardly likely to induce many of their number to retain possession of the bonds, for the simple reason that the proceeds of se can be invested more advantageously in fivetwentics. These 1847 bonds are worth 103 in gold, while five-twenties of the first issue are worth enly about 71 in gold at the present price in currency; yet the latter yield the same count of interest as the former, and as a conse-

There was an active investment and speculative demand for government securities during the week and prices advanced throughout the list, although the imd those of the old issue of 1865. The growing abundance and cheapness of money and the high prices at which rable advance in governments, which for the inrest they bear are the cheapest stocks in Wall street. over, all the issues of five-twenties are still two or three per cent lower than they were six months ago, while all the speculative shares on the Stock Exchange are considerably higher. When New York Central, which pays only six per cent dividends, is quoted at 124 124 14. and Hudson River, which pays eight per cent, is 143, although its stock was watered to the extent of a hundred per cent during the past year, United States more than five or six per cent above par; yet after de ducting the accrued interest this is all they are selling

or more than twenty per cent above the price in gold of five-twenties of the original issue. The rising tendency of gold is likely to result in shipments of the Stock Exchange, and purchases in anticipation of these The disbursements of the government in payment of the January interest and in redemption of the principal of large portion of the aggregate amount thus paid out will doubtless be reinvested in governments. In addition, the other January Interest and dividend payments will throw a large amount of money into circulation, much of which will have to find employment in the same manner. At the close the market was firm, with an apward tendency, especially for the bonds quoted in seven-thirty notes outstanding falls due on the 15th inst., and schedules of thirty or more coupons are now

being received for examination at the Sub-Treasury.

The stock market was excited during the week by an

active movement on the part of the bull cliques in railway shares, and prices advanced materially. New York Central, Eric, Hudson River, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Rock Island and Fort Wayne being the most buoyant An upward movement in Erie had been expected for some months past, but the suddenness with which this occurred took the street by surprise, and a rush to buy was the consequence, which demand the cliques sup-plied on Friday and Saturday by selling large amounts of their several stocks, and after the first regular board yesterday a reaction of about one per cent took place. be experienced it would not be surprising, in view of the rapid advance of the last few days, even supposing that the expectations of the most sanguine of the buils are to be realized before the present speculation for a rice culminates. At the close of business on Saturday the tendency of the market was drooping, the cliques being apparently desirous of assisting the reac-tion; but the stubbornness with which it yielded ndicated the strength of the speculalive feeling, and the latest quotations on the street were as subjoined :- New Tork Central, 124 a 124%; Erie, 76 a 76%; Reading, 94% a 94%; Michigan Southern, 87% a 87%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 93% a 93%; Rock Island, 97% a 98; Fort Wayne, 101% a 101%; Northwestern, 61% a 62; do. preferred, 73% a 73%; Pacific Mail, 113 a 113%; West-ern Union Telegraph, 38 a 38%; Adams Express, 78% a 78%; American Express, 78%; Merchants' Union, 38 a 88%; Wells, Fargo and Co., 45% a 45%.

Money was in abundant supply during the latter part of the week at six per cent, the transactions at seven being quite exceptional, while the leading featers in government securities were enabled to supply themselves mainly at five. The demand for discounts was very moderate, owing to the duiness in trade, and the best grade of commercial paper passed in the open market at seven per cent. The Western ex-changes are largely in favor of this city, and the drain southward is inconsiderable, while the low currendy balance in the Sub-Treasury contributes to swell the volume of loanable funds in Wall street. The statement of the associated banks for the week ending on Saturday indicates this growing monetary case. The average reserve of legal tender notes has increased \$1.641,915 and the specie \$6,408,242, or about equal to the gain in deposits, which is \$7,764,739. The loans show an increase of \$3,429,426 and the circulation a decrease of \$40,257. The banks are therefore in a suf-Sciently strong position to meet any drain into the Sub-Treasury which might arise without disturbing the loan market. The totals of the present and last previous

statements are as understated :-Jan. 4.

Loans \$249,741,207

Specie 12,724,614

Oirculation 34,134,301

Deposits 187,070,786

Lagal tenders 62,111,201 Jan. 11. \$253,170,723 19,222,866 34,094,134 194,835,526 68,753,116

dull at the beginning of the week, but it subsequently became heavy under a diminished demand for bills and an increased supply, about a million and a quarter dollars having been drawn on London against shipments of five-tweaties and other securities. At the close prime bankers' sterling bills at sixty days were quoted on the street at 100%, and rates generally were drooping. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted on Saturday at 100% a 110; at three days, 110% a 110%; commercial bills, 109 a 100%. Bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.14% a 5.12%; at three days, 5.11% a 5.10%. On Berlin-Bankers', 72 a 72%; commercial, 71% a 71%. On Bremen-Bankers', 79% a 79%; commercial, 78% a 79. On Frankfort-Bankers', 41% a 41%; commercial, 40% a 40%. On Amstoriam—Bankers', 41% a 41%; commercial, 40% a 40%. On Hamburg—Bankers', 38% a 36%; commercial, 35% a 36. On Antwerp—Bankers', 5.14% a 5.13%; commercial, 5.16% a 5.16%.

The following suggestions for the consolidation of the public delt from the pen of a Wall street banker are interesting at the present juncture in financial affairs:—It is impossible not to respect the motive which prompts the prevailing eagerness to fluutdate rapidly the national debt. It is copen to question, however, whether the dears is as wise as it is plauable. To pay off a debt of two thousand millions within twenty or forty years is no light undertaking, and those who imarine that the people would submit to an onerous taxation for a generation for this purpose cherish as very finitioning situate of the public positions. It cannot be conductive to public content and harmony that the people should be subject to a burden of fifty millions to one hunded influence to a burden of fifty millions to one hunded influence to a burden of fifty millions to one hunded influence to a burden of fifty millions to one hunded influence to a burden of fifty millions to one hunded influence to a burden of fifty millions to one hunded influence to the history of national debts would have confidence in the commercial prosperity of the country. Few observers of the history of national debts would have confidence in the continuance or such a policy, if undertaken; and few statesmen would deem it prudent to put out an immense issue of obligations requiring to be provided for at a stated period. Nations cannot forecast their vicissitudes; and they should, therefore, be cautious in contracting their obligations. The gevernment is under no necessity to pay its debt within any given period. On the contrary, holders of national securities would, as a rule, prefer an interminable loss. They require the interest, not the principal, or when they do want the money they have breath the principal. They do not pay a bit at a given date, and putting out a consolidated loss, terminable by a subject of the principal when the debt is very large, masmuch as the government has much less diffusion about the ability of reducing the debt is a very The following suggestions for the consolidation of the public de<sup>1</sup> from the pen of a Wall street banker are interesting at the present juncture in financial affairs:—

The amount of United States (second mortgage) bonds issued to each of the Pacific railways in process of con-struction is officially stated as follows:—

Union Pacific Railroad . \$3,160,000
Union Pacific, eastern division . 4,830,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak branch . \$40,000
Western Pacific . 320,000
Central branch, Union Pacific . 640,000
Central Pacific . 6,074,000

Total.....\$20,714,000 The subjoined statement shows the highest cash prices obtained for the leading stocks soid at the first regular

board on each of the fe			78:-	
	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.		Jan. 11.
Atlantic Mail	119%	119%	113	112%
Canton Company	4936	5016	_	61
Cieveland & Pittsburg	88	87%	8936	9434
	103	283	98%	1033
Chicago & Rock Island	98%	99%	95%	985
Cnic. & Northwestern.	5834	5736	60	62%
Chic. & Northwes'n pf	6934	70%	72%	74%
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	98%	-	98 14	99
Delaware & Hud. Canal	148%	148	14814	
	132	131 1/4	13214	143
Illinois Central	131	132	132	133%
	112%	107%	10634	109%
Michigan Southern	84%	85%	8616	88
Milwaukee & St. Paul	45%	4636	47%	50%
Mil. and St. Paul pref	63	63%	6434	67
Mariposa Mining	7	136	***	8%
Mariposa preferred	13%	13%		15%
New York Central RR	11756	11736	18%	124%
New York & Erie RR	73%	72%	78	77
New York & Erie pref	74	74	-	76%
Ohio and Mississippi	2614	28 %	31	31%
Pacitic Mail	116	11036	113	114
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	99%	100%	97%	102
Quickstiver Mining	2014	22	21 1/4	26%
Reading Railroad	89	96%	9336	95
Toledo and Wabash	41	42	4334	48%
West'n Un. Telegraph	34%	37 1/4	3734	87%

Government securities (coupons) were quoted at the close of business on each Saturday of the last three

weeks as follows:-
 weeks as follows:—

 Dec. 28.
 Jan. 4.
 Jan. 11.

 Sixes of 1881.112½ a 112½
 108½ a 108½ 109½ 109½ a 100½

 Ten-fortics. .101½ a 102
 101½ a 101½ 102½ a 100½

 5.20° a 0 '62. 108½ a 108½ 108½ 107½ a 108
 108½ a 106½ 106½ a 106

Some sale were rumored, but we could not trace them. 

Extra State
Choice do.
Common to mesium extra and choice Western. S
Round hosp Ohio, trade brands.
Round hosp Ohio, shipping brands.
If
St. Louis low extra.
If the Louis low extra.
If the Louis choice double extra.
If the Louis choice family.
Common Southern.
If Pancy extra do.
If California four (sacks and bhis).
If Rye four (superfine).
If Corn meat, etty.

St. Louis chaice double extra. 13 30 a 1 50 common Southern. 14 00 a 15 50 common Southern. 15 00 a 1 2 0 common Southern. 16 0 a 1 2 0 a 1 2 0 common Southern. 17 00 a 2 0 common Southern. 18 1 a 1 2 0 common Southern 18 common Southern 18 1 a 1 2 0 common Southern 18 1 2 0 common Southern 18 2 10 c

do, strained and low No. 2 at \$3 a \$3 12%, \$00 do, common strained at \$2 37% as \$2 100, and 200 do, at \$4 for low pale and \$3 50 for No. 1. Tar was unchanged at \$3 a \$3 a \$3 25 for Wilmington.

Otts.—Linseed was very firm at \$1 10 a \$1 13, with an improved demand, the sales being 5,000 gallons, deliverable loth of February, at \$1 09, both buyers' option. Other kinds were quiet at our hast quotations.

Paovisions.—Recepts, 1,756 bbls, pork, 106 do, beef, 1,131 packages cut meats, 1,800 do, and 47 kegs lard, and 944 dressed hogs. The market for pork still continued to rule quiet; but holders manifested no disposition to accept of any tower prices to effect sales, old mess closing at about \$31 10, and new do, at \$25 10. The along, 'cash and regarders and the sales, and and regarders are prices to effect sales, old mess closing at about \$31 10, and new do, at \$25 10. The along, 'cash and regarders,' 256 for new do, \$19 25 a \$19 75 for prime ness and for future delivery 250 bols, new mess for March soller's option, at \$23 5. Dressed hogs were quite steady at \$50 a 1050. for cluster delivery 250 bols, new mess for March soller's option, at \$23 5. Dressed hogs were quite steady at \$50 a 1050. for cluster—and 1050.

100 bbls, at \$22 50 for rand firrally held; sales about \$31 a \$20 50 for clusters and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$17 a \$20 50 for extra do. Tierce beef was and \$15 for ladis mess, \$31 for prime do, and \$19 for clts do. Ot beef hams sales were made to the extent of 100 bbls, at \$25 0 a \$31 50. For out meats the demand was fair, and prices were quite steady, about 560 packages were disposed of, at \$50, a \$20 50 for pickled anna, \$10 for green hams, and 11c for belies. Bason was firmly held, but the butters was moderate; sales \$50 boxes at \$130 c, but closed w

Here.—Carolina continued firm at 9c. a 10c., with a small supply.

BY TARINE was without change. Sales \$5,000 lbs. at 12c. a 12c., the latter price for choice.

SUJAR.—The tran actions in raw were again light and the market was weak at 115c. a 115c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The only sales we heard of were 68 hids. at 125c. for Orba and 115c. or English Island; also 1,372 boxes at 195c. a firm feeling perveded the market for refined, but the decision was moderated acress was quoted flyce, and white 155c. a 45c. and yeldows the market for refined, but the decision and moderate learned was quoted flyce, and white 155c. a 15c. and yeldows to make the form of the control of the control

# THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

There is very little change to note in prices and state oods market during the past week. As a general thing prices are firm with an upward tendency. Spring goods are not offered. The subjoined list shows the latest quotations :-

the latest quotations:—

BROWS SERETINOS.—11-4 Utica, 55c; do. Pepperell, 47%c; 10-4 Allendate, 23%c; do. Utica, 56c; 9-4 Pepperell, 25c; do. Allendate, 40c; 8-4 Pepperell, 35c; do. Blendate, 40c; 8-4 Pepperell, 30c; do. Conasset, 21%c; 5-4 Utica, 27%c; 6-4 Pepperell, 25c; do. Conasset, 21%c; 5-4 Utica, 27%c; do. Lyman A, 22%c; 9-8 Nasnua E, 17a; do. Pepperell E, 13%c; do. Indian Orchard A, 12%c.
WHITE SERETINOS.—11-4 Pepperell, 55c; 10-4 Utica, 56c; do. Pepperell, 50c; 8-4 Pepperell, 35c; 3-4 Utica, 32%c; do. Pepperell, 25c; 6-4 Utica, 27%c; 42 unch Amoskoug, 15c.

BROWS COTION.—4-4 Pequet A, 16c; Allartic A, 1546.

32½c.; do. Peppereil, 25c.; 5-4 Utics, 27½c.; 42 inch Amoskosa, 1bc.

BROWN COTION.—4-4 Pequot A, 16c.; Atlantic A, 15½c.; Indian Head, Facilic extra, Nashua R and Clark's, 15c.; Atlantic H, # Appleton A, Wachusetts and Lawrence C, 15c.; Amoskosa A, Pacilic H and Stark A, 14½c.; Action B, 15c.; Atlantic L, Dwight W, Everett AA, Lawrence E, 15c.; Atlantic L, Dwight W, Everett AA, Lawrence F, Peppereil R and Pacillo L, 12½c.; Broadway No. 1 and Indian Orchard, 12c.; Atlantic P, Great Fails H, Laconda E and Indian Orchard C, 11½c.; Exter, 11c.; Great Fails J and Mystic Rever, 10½c.; Kennebeck, 8½c.; 34 inch Extert S, 9½c.; Massachusetts E, 10c.; 31 inch Lawrence G, 11c.; 33 inch Peppereil O, 11½c.; 31 inch Lawrence M, 11c.; 29 inch Augusta, 11½c.; Lawrence M, 11c.; 29 inch Peppereil N, 10½c.; Massachusetts O, 9c.

| Street | 183, 1194 | 5192 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 | 1954 |

ton V. 21 Mc.; Salmon Falls, 20c.; Globe A. 18c.; Suffolk, 10 Mc.
Woot Franksis.—4.4 Gillert's white, No. 1, \$1, do. No. 2, \$7 Mc.; do. No. 3, \$2 Mc.; do. No. 4, \$5c.; do. No. 2, \$5c.; do. No. 2, \$5c.; do. No. 3, \$6c.; No. 4, \$5c.; do. No. 1, \$2 Mc.; No. 2, \$6c.; No. 3, \$6c.; No. 4, \$5c.; do. No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 3, \$62 Mc.; No. 4, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 2, \$6c.; No. 3, \$62 Mc.; No. 4, \$6c.; No. 3, \$62 Mc.; No. 4, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 2, \$6c.; No. 3, \$62 Mc.; No. 4, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 2, \$6c.; No. 3, \$62 Mc.; No. 4, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 1, \$6c.; No. 2, \$ ton Y, 21 56c.; Salmon Falls, 20c.; Globe A, 18c.; Suf-

plam A. 55.; AA, 40c; AAA, 50c; Pacific robe de chambre, 50c.

CARRETS.—Velvet, Crossley's best, \$3 10; do. do. A. \$2 90; Brussels 5 frame, \$2 60, do. 4 do. \$2 50, do. 3 do., \$2 30; tapestry, Crossley's, \$1 65; 2 ply Hartford ex., \$1 85; do. umperial, \$1 15; do. ax, super, \$1 30; do. superine, \$1 15; ingram, 50c, a \$1 15; herp, 23c. a 45c; stair, 70c, a \$1 10 per square yard.

Hars.—At the regular sale of James N. Prentice the following were the prices—Wool hats, men's plain, \$6 50 a \$3 12% per dox; men's tancy, \$9 a \$10 25; youths' fancy, \$5 75 a \$7 37%; boys' plain, \$5 12% a \$6 75; children's plain, \$2 75 a \$6 25; cassimere, men's plain, \$12 a \$27 5; men's fancy, \$15 75 a \$3 25; black beaver and belly nutria, \$26 50 a \$3 50; black brush, \$34 50 a \$39 50. When the spring and summer demand sets in there is a prospect of a better trads.

Seminary 1. The contract, which is a seminary to the contract of the contract

1 52 2 37 1 44 1/6 1 33 1 33 1/6 

Leaiber 20 42
Butter 63
Pork, ham, beef and meats of all kinde have followed the general law, of which the above table is simply an illustration; and, with few exceptions, with the appreciation of paper, commodities have failen since the date of January 1, 1865. Acomparison of 1865 with 1868 is effected by the table subjoined:—

January, 1, 1865. January 1, 1868.

Paper 61 183-237 74 242-267
Piour 90 0 6 75
Oats. 106 80
Coddish 1 185 120
Coddish 1 185 120
English iron 63 00 60 00
Butter 63 46
Hops 42 63
Leather 62 28
Leather 72 28
Leather 73 40
Leather 74 28
Laths 50 50 50 00
Hay 1563, and one or two commodities as for instance hops, have risen steadily from 1861 to 1868.
January 1, 1861, dry codiesh was \$3.56 per quintai; January 1, 1863, \$4 50; January 1, 1864, \$50; January 1, 1864, \$67 17; January 1, 1865, \$90; January 1, 1864, \$67 17; January 1, 1865, \$90; January 1, 1864, \$67 17; Leaten 1863, for 93 cents in 1864, for \$1,06 in 1862, for 71 cents in 1863, for 93 cents in 1864, for \$1,06 in 1862, for 71 cents in 1863, for 93 cents in 1864, for \$1,06 in 1865, for 63 cents in 1866, in and for 50 cents in 1868. January 1, 1865, flour was sold at \$10 per barrel; in January 1, 1866, it had failon to \$5 75. January 1, 1861, it was \$4 per barrel; January, 1, 1861, it was \$4 per barrel; January, 1, 1863, it had failon to \$6 75. The variations in the price of hay have been very remarkable.—

January 1, 1861, the price per 100 ibs, was 90 cents. January 1, 1863, it stands at \$1 20.
Rice and west ladies are served to money, and a consequent slackness of demand, than a brakeness of trade and plentifules of resources on the part of a community. Where low prices prevail there pauperism and poverty prevail, and this is

wanted is plenty of something to eat, plenty of money to pay for it, and plenty of labor by which money rany be sareed, but, with the present issaering after gold standards, the country is not likely to realize these requisites of prosperity for a couple of years at least.

# SEWARD AND WEST INDIES REAL ESTATE.

n the West Indies is now brought prominently before the American people and government in the shape of the Danish treaty ceding St. Thomas and St. John Senate—and the mission of Senor Pujol to offer Samana, the following description of the three places will be read with interest. It has been ascertained that when Mr. Fred. W. Seward visited the West Indies

to the whate. There are several inlets in the bay, riz, Levantados, Pascai, Arena, Carenero Chico, Carenero Grande, Paioma, Carozos and Fiower Pot tale. There are three very fine smaller bays within Samana—French Port, Fuerto Econodido and Gran Estero. They are all very deep, spacious and well sheltered.

We have no account that the hurricanes or earthquakes of October and November last were felt at Samana. The hurricane of October 29 was slightly felt at Cape Haytien, about two hundred unless west of Santa Barbara.

to the whate. There are several minde in the bay, ring, leverander, present, Arent, Carenter Cillon, Carente In 1859 the cotion exported was valued at £44.465. This ceased altogether is 1850, and did not revive until 1863, when it reached £13.192. Some or indeed all, of this may have been obtained from rebel sources. The damage done by the late conversions of nature at it. Thomas to the vessels of other sations besides Engliand was immense. Up to 1838 the buildings were all of wood, as a safeguard against the effects of carthquakes, but at that time, owing to the terriby destructive first that cocurred, the King of Denmark dycreed that none but stone buildings should be ersected in the port. This order, however, was revoked again last month, in consequence of the carthquake of November 15, 1867.

St. John.

This little island is of no importance whatever. It is about twelve miles long by four broad, and has a very about the functal so rices, at his late residence, No. 99 Jay street, Broadly a, this Mondayi afternage, at three origins.

bloace and uneven surface. The soil is indifferent and water coarce. Sugar and cotton are produced in small quantities and ive stock is also source. On the south-test side a promontory forms two coves, which are defended by a fort on the north point of the estrance and natcher on back island, close to the South point. The anchorage is good. On this promontory is situate the only town, called Christiansborg.

The only remaining Danish West India island, Santa Cruz, is far more important for resources than the two others, but its larifor is encambered with many shouls and is difficult of access. broken and uneven surface. The soil is indifferent and

### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Sanczon-Huszik.—On Saturday, January II, at the Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Frederick Mansfaid, rector, W. B. Sanczon, E.g., of St. John, N. B., to Hauszitt C., daughter of George Huszin, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y.